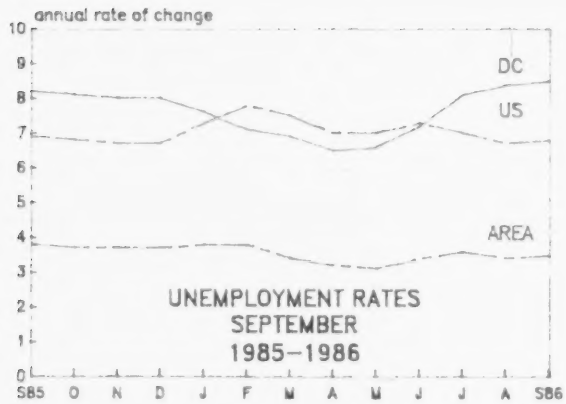
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1986 NOVEMBER 21, 1986

LABOR MARKET MAKES SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

A reasonably large seasonal decline in the labor force resulted in the District's unemployment rate in September increasing marginally to 8.5 percent from 8.4 percent in August. The District's labor pool declined by 16,800 workers during the month as summer workers returned to school, or assumed other non-work activities. The seasonal decline was underscored by a big loss of 20,300 government jobs between August and September. This was especially true for the District Government (-17,700 jobs), as the City's massive summer youth program ended. As a result, the size of the District's labor force has readjusted to its pre-summer level of approximately 320,000 people from a July seasonal high of 343,800.

Between August and September, the number of unemployed in the District actually declined by 1,100. This was a 3.9 percent decrease from the August level. This good news was, however, offset by the even larger (5.1 percent) relative decline in employment. All of the employment loss of 15,600 can be accounted for by the seasonal decline of City Government summer jobs.

Over the past 13 years (1974-1986), the

Job Service . . .

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
September 1986 a/

	September b/ 1986	August c/ 1986	September 1985	August 1985	Net Change From August 1986	Net Change From September 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	320,300	337,100	318,800	318,100	-16,800	1,500
Total Employed	293,200	308,900	292,500	309,700	-15,700	700
Total Unemployed	27,100	28,200	26,300	28,400	- 1,100	800
Unemployment Rate d/	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	0.1	0.3
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,060,100	2,082,800	1,977,500	2,001,300	-22,700	82,600
Total Employed	1,988,500	2,011,000	1,902,600	1,923,400	-22,500	85,900
Total Unemployed	71,500	71,800	74,900	77,900	-300	-3,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.9	0.1	-0.3
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,739,800	1,745,700	1,658,700	1,663,200	-5,900	81,100
Total Employed	1,695,300	1,702,100	1,610,100	1,613,700	-6,800	85,200
Total Unemployed	44,400	43,600	48,600	49,500	800	-4,200
Unemployment Rate d/	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	0.1	-0.3

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

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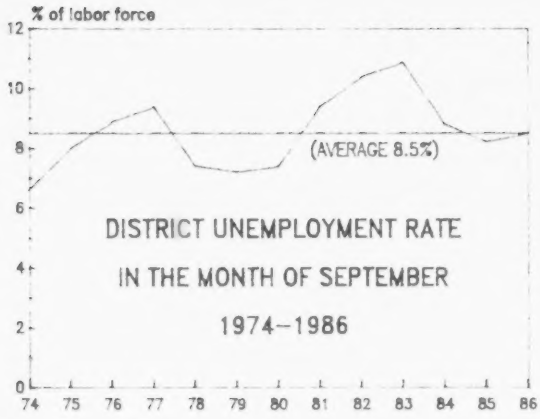

District's September unemployment rate has averaged 8.5 percent--the same rate as for this September. For the full nine months of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 7.5 percent. If the rate remains at this level for the balance of the year, the District will have the lowest annual average since 1980, when the rate was 7.3 percent.

Compared to September of last year (1985), this September's rate is up 0.3 percentage point, a difference of about 800 more jobless residents. Employment over the year increased by 700. So, on balance, the labor market condition of District residents is little changed from the same month last year.

Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for all civilian workers in September was 6.8 percent. Like in the District, it was up 0.1 percentage point from August. Compared to September of last year, the national rate is down 0.1 percentage point.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The suburban unemployment rate between August and September of this year edged up to 2.6 percent from 2.5 percent of the previous month. Still the suburban rate indicates a shortage in the supply of suburban workers.

In September, the suburban labor force also declined (by 5,900 workers) as the labor supply adjusted to the withdrawal of seasonal workers. Employment of suburbanites declined by 6,800 and unemployment went up by 800, producing the 0.1 increase in the rate.

Compared to last year (September 1985), there are 85,200 more suburban resident holding jobs. This employment growth was marginally larger than the over the year increase in the suburban pool of workers (81,100). As a consequence, the number of unemployed suburbanites declined by 4,200--a 9 percent decline. These suburban movements produced an over-the-year reduction in the rate of joblessness of 0.3 percentage point.

In the Washington Metropolitan Area there are now nearly 2,000,000 people working. This is about 86,000 new workers since the same time last year (September 1985). Because most (nearly 84 percent) of the Area's labor force

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Time to think about additional h
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bother with costly advertising en
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one or 100 vacancies we can sa
your company valuable time a
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Recruitment
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of Columbia
Screening
We match applicants based up
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Referrals
We refer candidates for intervie
at your convenience.
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Place your job order today by calli
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lives in the suburbs, the Area's data tends to reflect the working conditions of the suburbanites, rather than District residents. Thus, the Area's rate of unemployment between August and September edged to 3.5 percent of the labor force, an over the year declined 0.3 percentage point.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C. MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Sep.a/ 1986	Aug.b/ 1986	Sep. 1985
The District	8.5	8.4	8.2
Falls Church	2.2	3.2	4.2
Prince Georges Co.	3.2	3.1	3.1
Alexandria	3.0	3.0	4.7
Calvert Co.	2.9	2.8	2.7
Arlington Co.	2.6	2.7	4.0
Fairfax City	2.6	2.4	3.6
Frederick Co.	2.5	2.4	2.3
Montgomery Co.	2.4	2.3	2.4
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.2	3.3
Charles Co.	2.1	2.2	2.3
Manassas	2.4	2.1	3.2
Prince William Co.	2.1	1.9	3.0
Manassas Park	2.1	1.8	2.4
Loudoun Co.	2.1	1.8	3.0
Stafford Co.	2.0	1.7	3.0

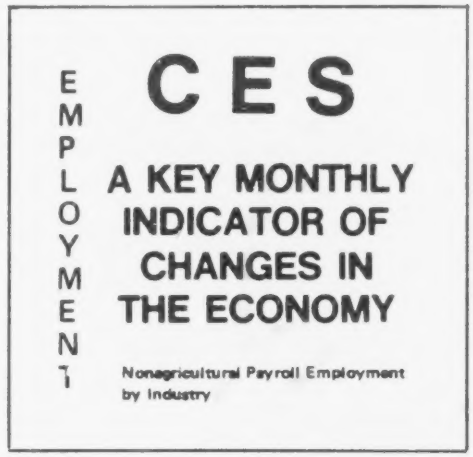
a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and Virginia Employment Commission.

Observation

It is interesting to note that most of the Area's unemployed--62 percent--live in the suburbs and not in the District. The basic problem is that Area's employment is unevenly distributed. In the suburbs, 97.4 percent of all the people, who want to work, are working. While in the District, only 91.5 percent of the residents, who want a job, have a job. To have achieved relative employment parity with suburbanites in September, 19,100 more District residents would have had to have been employed. This would be less than 1 percent of the total Area employment and jobs. Not numerically much of an adjustment for an economy as strong as the Washington Area's.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,342 in September 1986--up 1,447 from August. In September, 51.8 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 28.4 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 26.6 percent. Service workers comprised another 22 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing unemployment benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was unchanged at 10.2 weeks for all claimants in September. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.5 weeks to 10.2 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.1 weeks.



WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY & PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	SEPT.a/ 1986	AUG.b/ 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT.a/ 1986	AUG.b/ 1986	SEPT. 1985
TOTAL	**648.9**	**667.2**	**627.0**	**1,993.7**	**2,001.3**	**1,922.3**
Total Private Sector	**382.9**	**380.9**	**369.0**	**1,431.8**	**1,432.7**	**1,370.2**
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.2**	**15.0**	**82.7**	**82.2**	**82.2**
Total Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.8	39.7	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.7
All Other Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.6	14.5	14.3
Total Non-Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.9	42.5	42.0
Food & Kindered Products...	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	5.4	5.6
Printing & Publishing.....	12.2	12.0	11.8	31.1	30.6	30.0
All other Non-Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.5	6.4
All Other Manufacturing....	3.3	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**
Construction	**16.6**	**16.3**	**13.8**	**127.7**	**128.7**	**116.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.2**	**24.3**	**25.6**	**89.4**	**88.9**	**88.3**
Railroad.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.1	38.7	37.0
All Transportation.....	9.0	8.8	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities.....	15.3	15.5	16.8	45.5	45.4	46.4
Trade	**62.4**	**63.0**	**64.2**	**394.1**	**392.9**	**380.5**
Wholesale.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	74.5	71.2	70.7
Retail.....	53.0	53.6	55.1	319.8	318.4	309.3
General Merchandise.....	4.9	4.9	5.0	38.2	38.4	36.8
Food.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.5	41.4	40.8
Automotive.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.8	37.0	34.8
Apparel & Accessories....	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.0	22.6	22.0
Eating & Drinking Places.	25.3	26.1	27.6	104.8	105.9	103.3
All Other Retail.....	22.8	22.6	22.5	73.5	73.2	71.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.2**	**35.1**	**34.8**	**115.5**	**116.3**	**108.5**
Banking.....	7.0	7.1	7.1	21.4	21.5	20.9
All Other.....	28.2	28.0	27.7	94.2	94.3	87.7

(continued)

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			WASHINGTON AREA		
	Sept. 1986 a/	Aug. 1986 b/	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986 a/	Aug. 1986 b/	Sept. 1986
Services	**228.8**	**226.9**	**215.4**	**621.9**	**621.5**	**593.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.5	12.6	12.5	30.7	30.0	29.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.1	4.1	22.8	23.1	22.5
Business Services	50.7	49.9	46.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.3	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.0	23.7	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.0	30.4	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.0	75.8	71.7	568.3	568.4	541.4
Government	**266.0**	**286.3**	**258.0**	**561.5**	**569.5**	**552.1**
Federal Government	216.0	218.5	210.0	360.5	364.7	357.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.6	204.8	194.4
D.C. Government	45.2	62.9	43.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

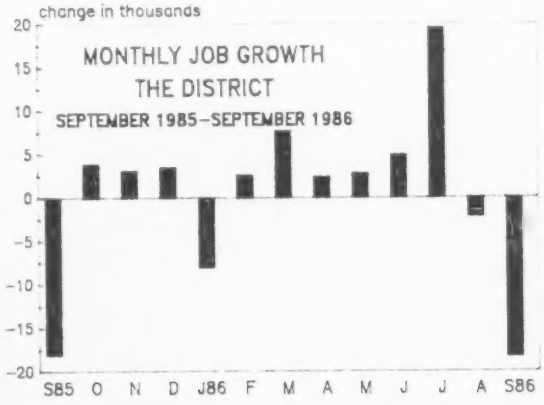
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 18,300 between August and September of this year, reflecting the winding down of the summer jobs program and other seasonal layoffs. As was the case last month, the decline was concentrated in the District Government (17,700 jobs) where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs rose by 2,000 over the month. Services (+1,900 jobs), Construction (300), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100 jobs) were the only industries to experience gains in September.



Over the year (September 1986 compared to September 1985), the number of District jobs rose by 21,900. Sixty-one percent of the new jobs were in the Services industry, in particular, Business Services (4,400 jobs) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (1,000 jobs). Elsewhere in the private sector, marginal losses in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-1,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-1,400 jobs) were offset by gains in Construction (2,800 jobs), Manufacturing (600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400 jobs). In the public sector, Federal Government employment increased by 6,000 jobs and District Government employment increased by 2,200 jobs over the year.

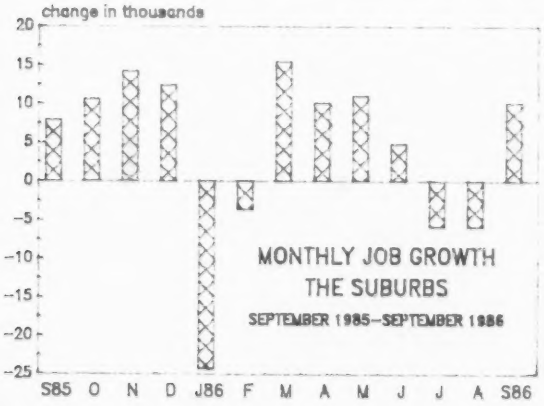
JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

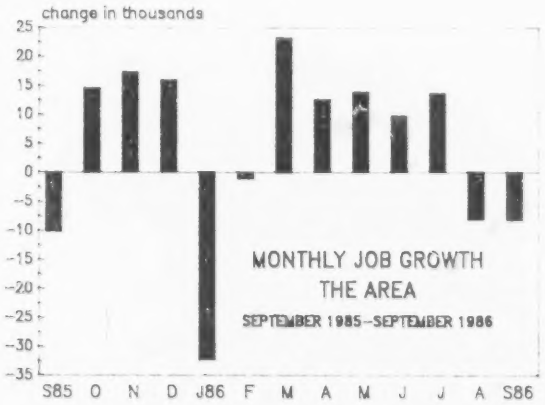
Between August and September of this year, the number of Suburban jobs rose to 1,344,800--an increase of 10,700. Seasonal factors caused Federal Government employment to decline 1.2 percent (-1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government to rise by 9.8 percent (13,500 jobs). The private sector also experienced layoffs over the month of 1,100 jobs. Only Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,800 jobs); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (600 jobs); and Manufacturing (100 jobs) realized gains.

Over the year, September 1986 compared to September 1985, the number of Suburban jobs climbed by 3.8 percent--an increase of 49,500. Ninety-six percent of the new jobs were in the private sector. Wholesale/Retail Trade led all industries with an increase of 15,400 new jobs followed very closely by Services with 15,200 new jobs. Construction (8,900 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (6,600 jobs) also contributed significantly. In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government jobs (-3,200 jobs) was offset by a rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (4,200 jobs) over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

Between August and September of this year, seasonal declines in the public sector dominated job growth in the Metropolitan Area. The number of jobs declined by 7,600 over the month, due primarily to a decrease in Government jobs. The net loss in the private sector was 900 jobs. Retail Trade was the leading industry over the month with 1,400 new jobs. The growth component within the Trade industry was Food Stores with 2,100 jobs. Manufacturing and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both gained 500 new jobs, while Construction (-1,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-800 jobs) experienced losses over the month.





Compared to September of last year, the Area economy registered pronounced gains this year, primarily in the Suburban private sector, which accounted for seventy-seven percent of the 61,600 new jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (28,600 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (13,600 jobs); and Construction (11,700 jobs). In the public sector, employment was up 1.6 percent. State and Local Government added 6,200 new jobs, while Federal Government added 2,800 new jobs.

JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past year (September 1985 to September 1986), the rate of job creation in the Area, the Suburbs and the District tended to be about 3.7 percent in all three areas. Only in the District, however, was the September over the year growth greater than the average for the past 23 months (October 1984 and September 1986). The average monthly job growth rate for the District has been 2.9 percent for 23 months versus 3.5 percent for the past 12 months.

Between September of 1984 and 1985, the District's economy produced 13,300 new jobs. Between September 1985 and this September, it created 21,900 new jobs. An increase in performance of nearly 65 percent.

In the suburbs the long term trend is down. For the 23 months since October 1984, suburban job creation has averaged a very healthy 6.6 percent. However, the rate of growth has slowed significantly. Between September last year and this year, the rate of job growth slowed to 3.8 percent, or 48,900 new jobs. Between September 1984 and September 1985, however, the suburban economy had produced 82,700 jobs, thus the job creation performance of the suburban economy this year has fallen by over 40 percent when compared to the period from September 1984 to September 1985.

Reflecting the larger suburban job market, the picture for the Area shows a decline in the job growth rate. So at the moment, the District is the bright spot in the area economy.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO SEPTEMBER 1986

The Area

Average 23 months	5.4%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, August 1986	3.6%
Current month	3.7%

The Suburbs

Average 23 months	6.6%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, August 1986	3.6%
Current month	3.8%

The District

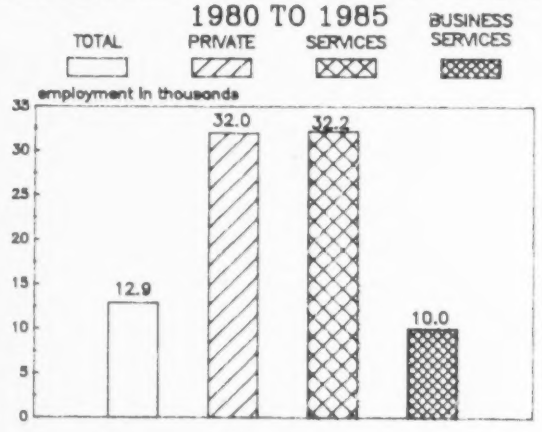
Average 23 months	2.9%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	3.5%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BUSINESS SERVICES

Over the first half of this decade (1980-1985), the District's economy has added 12,900 new jobs, an annual growth rate of only 0.4 percent. This period was, however, characterized by large job losses in the public sector, especially Federal jobs. (See the April 1986 issue of the ALS.) During this very same period, the District's private sector was adding a net of 32,000 new jobs. All this private sector growth was in the Services industry, where 32,200 jobs were created between 1980 and 1985--an annual growth rate of 3.5 percent. Two components within Services produced nearly two thirds of all of that growth: Business Services (10,000 new jobs) and All Other Services (10,700).

This study focuses on the Business Services industry. According to the U.S. Government's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Business Services includes establishments engaged in rendering services to business establishments on a fee or contract basis. Business Services is divided by the SIC into 9 groups (3 digit codes) and 22 industries (4 digit codes). Business activities in the Industry are diverse ranging from low skill, labor intensive contract cleaning services to high tech, high skill, computer services. For purposes of this analysis, LMIR has divided the Industry into 13 groups consisting of 7 three digit industries and 5 four digit and one "other". The analysis uses information from the ES-202 Employment and Wages Program. The data are for the first quarter of three different years--1980, 1983, and 1986. The ES-202 permits the examination of employment (job) growth, the number of firms in the industry (technically reporting units under the District's unemployment compensation law) and average industry wages or pay.

NET NEW JOBS IN THE DISTRICT BY SECTOR 1980 TO 1985



	TOTAL JOBS	PRIVATE SECTOR	ALL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
1980	616.1	333.9	181.5	35.0
1981	611.0	337.8	187.8	34.9
1982	597.9	337.1	192.1	35.6
1983	596.6	337.8	194.2	36.5
1984	613.8	353.2	203.7	41.0
1985	629.0	365.9	213.7	45.0
CHANGE	12.9	32.0	32.2	10.0
% CHANGE	2.1%	9.6%	17.7%	28.6%
ANNUAL CHANGE %	0.4%	1.9%	3.5%	5.7%

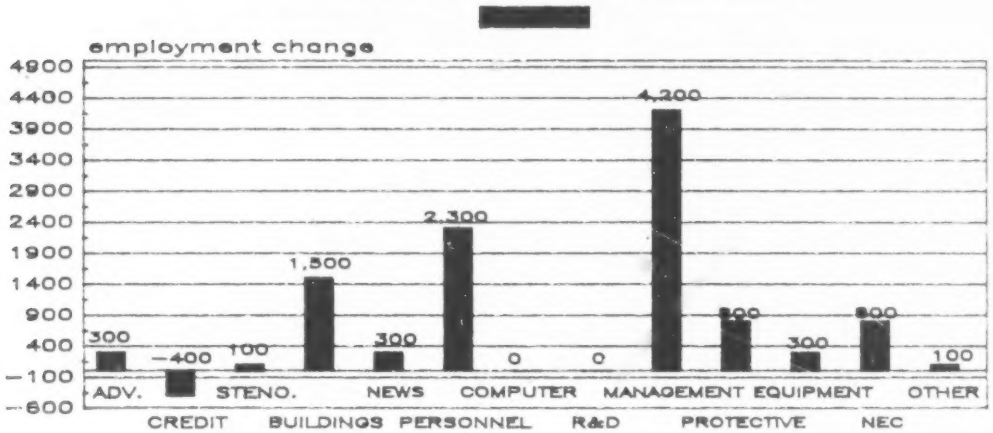
Source: Current Employment Statistics Program. Wage and Salary Employment-annual averages. (DOES/LMIR).

Business Services Employment & Jobs

Between March of 1980 and March of this year, the Business Services industry added 10,300 jobs. That growth, however, was not even over the five years. The industry actually lost a small number of jobs (600) between 1980 and 1983. Thus, all the growth took place during the past two years.

Three of the study's 13 Business Services industrial groups produced 78 percent, or 8,000 of the 10,300 new Business Services jobs. The most productive was the Management, Consult-

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BETWEEN MARCH 1980 AND MARCH 1986
BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARCH OF 1980, 1983 & 1986

	1980	1983	1986
TOTAL ALL BUSINESS SERVICES...	35,300	34,700	45,600
Advertising.....	500	500	800
Credit Reporting & Collection	500	200	100
Mailing, Reproduction, Stenographic.....	1,300	1,100	1,400
Services to Buildings.....	10,600	9,900	12,100
News Syndicates.....	400	700	700
Personnel Supply.....	4,500	4,000	6,800
Computer & Data Processing....	3,300	2,400	3,300
Research & Development Labs...	200	100	200
Management & Public Relations.	10,200	10,500	14,400
Detective & Protective Ser. ..	1,500	2,300	2,300
Equipment Rental & Leasing ...	600	500	900
Business Services, NEC	1,600	2,300	2,400
Other Business Services.....	100	200	200

SOURCE: ES-202 Program-Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in The District of Columbia. (DOES/IMIR).

ing and Public Relations Services industry which added 4,200 jobs between March 1980 and March 1986. The second major contributor was Personnel Services--temporary help agencies, executive placement agencies, etc. Employment in Personnel Services increased by 2,300 jobs, a five year expansion of 51 percent. The third major expansion occurred in the Building Services segment, among firms offering window cleaning, disinfecting, exterminating, cleaning, and maintenance services. Business engaged in these last activities added 1,500 jobs over the five years.

Computer & Data Processing Services

Perhaps, the most surprising study finding was the high tech, glamorous, Computer and Data Processing industry. Over the last five years the industry produced absolutely no new jobs in the District. The Computer and Data Processing industry's employment in March of 1980 was 3,300 and in March of this year, exactly the same. However, between 1980 and 1983, the industry lost about 900 jobs, possibly as a result of the major cuts in Federal programs. By this March, the industry recovered all the loss.

In order to gain a further insight into this non-growth, staff examined the component parts of the Computer and Data Processing industry. The SIC Code divides the industry into three segments: computer programming firms, data processing firms and computer firms not otherwise classified (NEC).

COMPUTER SERVICES: EMPLOYMENT

	March		
	1980	1983	1986
Computer Programming..	800	650	1,240
Data Processing..	2,140	1,420	1,460
NEC.....	370	360	500

Firms processing data lost employment, especially, between 1980 and 1983, while firms specializing in software (programming) gained employment. This contraction and growth may reflect an expansion in the use of smaller mini or personal computers, and a shift away from the bigger main frames. It will be interesting to watch, if this trend continues.

Growth of Business Services Firms

Between March 1980 and March 1986, the District's Business Services industry added 713 new firms, bringing the total for the industry to 2,593. The Management, Consultant and Public Relations component contributed 57 percent of the growth with 404 new firms. The second most productive component in terms of absolute growth of new firms was, surprisingly, Computer and Data Processing Services. So despite the fact that the computer serving industry added no new jobs, it added 73 more firms.

COMPUTER SERVICES: FIRMS

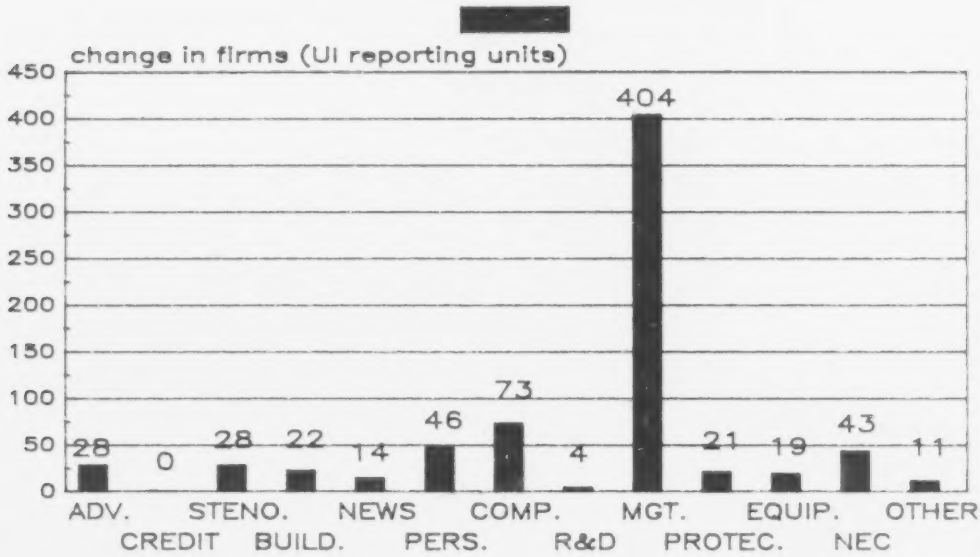
	March		
	1980	1983	1986
Computer Programming..	26	29	52
Data Processing...	48	52	64
NEC.....	26	42	57

Although Data Processing firms lost nearly 700 jobs, the formation of new firms continued relatively unabated over the five year period. Firms specializing in programming in contrast added both jobs and new business units, as did those unclassified segment of the industry.

Average Firm Size

The average firm in the Business Services industry in March of this year had

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF FIRMS BETWEEN MARCH 1980 & MARCH 1986
BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



NUMBER OF FIRMS IN THE BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARCH OF 1980, 1983 & 1986

	1980	1983	1986
TOTAL ALL BUSINESS SERVICES...	1880	2179	2593
Advertising.....	52	57	80
Credit Reporting & Collection.	8	7	8
Mailing, Reproduction , Steno-graphic.....	144	148	172
Services to Buildings.....	132	142	154
News Syndicates.....	35	51	49
Personnel Supply.....	99	109	145
Computer & Data Processing....	100	123	173
Research & Development Labs...	13	8	17
Management & Public Relations.	988	1159	1392
Detective & Protective Ser. ..	34	43	55
Equipment Rental & Leasing....	39	47	58
Business Services, NEC.....	228	270	271
Other Business Services.....	8	15	19

SOURCE: ES-202 Program-Employment and Wages Covered by employment Insurance in The District of Columbia. DOES/LMIR).

17.6 employees, about the average size of all private sector companies in the District. The largest employers were found in the Building Services (an average of 78.9 employees), Personnel Supply (an average of 46.9 employees) and Detective and Protective Services (41.8 employees). Reflecting the loss of jobs, but an increase in firms, the average size of Computer Services firms declined between 1980 and 1986 from an average of 33 employees each to an average of only 19.

BUSINESS SERVICES: AVERAGE SIZE
(employees/jobs)

	March 1980	March 1986
Total	18.8	17.6
Advertising	9.6	10.0
Credit	62.5	12.5
Stenographic	9.0	8.1
Building Services	80.3	78.6
News	11.4	14.3
Personnel	45.5	46.9
Computer	33.0	19.1
R&D	15.4	11.8
Management	10.3	10.3
Protective	44.1	41.8
Equipment Rental	15.4	15.5
NEC	7.0	8.9
Other	12.5	10.5

MAJOR BUSINESS SERVICES FIRMS:
MARCH 1986

1. General Maintenance Service Co.
2. U S Maintenance Corporation
3. ARA Environmental Services
4. Space Cleaners, Inc.
5. Red Coats, Inc.
6. Ship Shape Maintenance Co.
7. Temps & Company
8. Temporary Resources, Inc.
9. Temporaries, Inc.
10. Vanguard Tech Corp.
11. American Building Maintenance Co.
12. Planning Research Corp.
13. Contract Cleaning Services
14. Computer Data Systems, Inc.
15. P & R Enterprises, Inc.
16. W R Pittman, Inc.
17. Norell Services, Inc.
18. National Cleaning Contractors, Inc.
19. Eastern Services, Inc.
20. J & L Contract Services
21. C W I, Inc.
22. Gotham Bldg. Maintenance
23. Potomac Building Maintenance Co.
24. Associated Press
25. ICF, Inc.
26. E D S Corp.
27. Help Unlimited
28. IS Services, Inc.
29. Centennial One, Inc.
30. Tele Sec Temporary Personnel, Inc.
31. Unified Services, Inc.
32. Staff Builders Services

Major Business Services Firms

When all Business Services firms with 200 or more employees in March of this year were ranked, it resulted in a listing of 32 firms. This grouping of the largest firms in the industry was dominated by companies providing services to building and those providing personnel services. The 32 firms had an average employment of 374 employees and represented about 26 percent of all Business Services employment.

Average Pay In Business Services

Annual average pay in the Business Services industry varies widely from a-around $40,000 per year in high tech Research and Development, as well as, Management and Public Relations firms to near $7,000 in low skill, labor intensive Building Services firms, with an average for the industry of $22,099.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES
BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1980, 1983, & 1986

	1980	1983	1986
TOTAL ALL BUSINESS SERVICES...	$12,764	$18,001	$22,099
Advertising.....	23,536	31,808	34,072
Credit Reporting & Collection.	10,328	15,398	21,240
Mailing, Reproduction, Stenographic.....	16,455	18,774	21,802
Services to Buildings.....	4,417	6,664	6,814
News Syndicates.....	23,350	26,829	35,302
Personnel Supply.....	7,123	8,780	12,483
Computer & Data Processing....	16,126	22,811	25,360
Research & Development Labs...	32,785	40,044	40,679
Management & Public Relations.	21,239	29,844	38,954
Detective & Protective Ser. ..	8,873	8,501	10,454
Equipment Rental & Leasing....	18,870	24,693	20,185
Business Services, NEC.....	13,650	18,308	20,425
Other Business Services.....	11,549	13,998	25,608

SOURCE: ES-202 Program. Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. Data is the annualization of wages and salaries reported in the first quarter of the year. (DOES/LMIR)

This is about the same as the 1985 average of $22,825 for all private sector workers and the $23,339 for all Service industry workers in the District of Columbia. (See the September 1986 edition of the ALS, p11.)

Average pay in some industries (for example, Building Services and Personnel Supply) probably reflect a significant degree of part time and intermittent employment.

Types of Jobs in Business Services

Clerical jobs comprise nearly 3 of every 10 jobs in the Business Services industry, followed by professional jobs with over 2 of every 10. However, the most common occupation in Business Services is janitor, representing 13.4 percent of all jobs in industry. The second, largest occupation is managers/officers (11.4 percent). However, two computer related occupations--Programmers and System Analysts--taken together (11.2 percent) are almost as numerous. The following list of the 31 most common Business Services occupations accounts for 61.5 percent of all Business Services jobs:

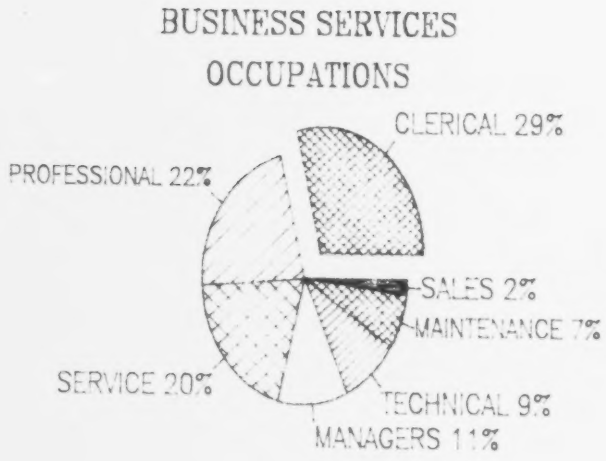
MAJOR BUSINESS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

(% of all Business Service Jobs)

JANITORS, PORTERS/CLEANERS	13.36
MANAGERS & OFFICERS	11.36
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS	5.95
SECRETARIES	5.85
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	5.24
GUARDS/DOORKEEPERS	4.17
TYPISTS	3.13
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	2.19
SALES AGENTS, ASSOCIATE/REP.	2.18
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	2.02
COMPUTER OPERATORS	1.42

WRITERS/EDITORS	1.15
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	1.10
LABORERS	1.03
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS	0.99
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	0.94
FILE CLERKS	0.92
ECONOMISTS	0.89
SURVEY WORKERS	0.82
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	0.81
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	0.81
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS	0.79
RECEPTIONIST	0.76
BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	0.75
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	0.71
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	0.67
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	0.59
PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTITIONERS	0.57
SWITCHBOARD/RECEPTIONIST	0.56
SUPERVISORS, SERVICES	0.54
PERIPHERAL EDP OPERATORS	0.54

SOURCE: Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES). (DOES/LMIR)



Observations

Probably the most outstanding feature of the Business Services industry is its diversity, ranging from sophisticated business and management consulting firms with a large concentration of high wage professional workers to the low skill, low wage building cleaning operations. It is this industry which is producing about a third of the new jobs in the District. Thus, this new growth is providing employment opportunities for a broad spectrum of the labor force, both for those with advanced education and training and those with more limited education and training. The industry is characterized by a large number of very small firms. For example, in the Business, Consulting and Public Relations Industry the average firm has about 10 employees. Out of all 2,593 firms in the Business Services industry, only 4 had more than 500 employees last March. Other research has shown that it is small firms, such as found in Business Services, that tend to produce the most new jobs. Some of the smaller component parts of the industry, such as Advertising, seem to be generating strong relative growth. Others, such as Credit Reporting and Collection are declining, while others like Computer Services seem to be demonstrating adjustments to technological change, and others, such as Personnel Services, are responding to new ways of doing business. Given the relatively high skill of the District's and Area's labor force, growth of others, such as Research and Development Laboratories need to be encouraged and sought. For example, The New York Avenue Industrial Park could be an ideal location for R & D Laboratories.

Job Service . . .

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In August 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rated decreases slightly between July and August. This August the Area's unemployment rate was also down from 3.6 percent in July to 3.4 percent in August. This was the thirteenth lowest rate of all the areas reported. This is the fifth time this year (five months out of eight) that the Washington Area's rate has been 3.5 percent or below. The rate was also 3.4 percent in June.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.4 percent is just a fraction higher than the Boston area at 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington had a 4.8 percent unemployment rate, up from 4.7 percent recorded in July. The Richmond-Petersburg Area--110 miles south of Washington had an August jobless rate of 3.9 percent--down from 4.2 percent for the previous month.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 8.4 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 10th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up five notches from the 15th spot held in July. Virginia's rate at 4.4 percent was down from 4.7 percent recorded in July. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 40th and 45th, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Five states, Mississippi (12.2 percent), Louisiana (12.3 percent), West Virginia (11.6 percent), Alaska (10.2 percent) and Alabama (10.1 percent) all registered double digit unemployment rates in August. Texas, which has seen its jobless rate accelerate in the last few months due to the oil extraction crisis, had an August rate of 9.1 percent--out of the double digit column for the second consecutive month.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1986

Thirty states recorded unemployment rates below the national average of 6.7 percent. Out of the 30 states, 23 had rates below 6 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest state rate at 2.9 percent. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for August, nine had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Delaware and Nevada--2.1 percentage points each. Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 percentage point over-the-year in seven states, with the largest in Olahoma (2.4 percent), Mississippi and Alaska (both 2.3 percent) and Texas (2.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the thirteen highest jobless rate at 8.4 percent. This was up one notch from July when the rate was 8.2 percent. The average unemployment rate

for all 26 selected cities was 8.6 percent. Thus the District is below the average. Of the 26 cities, 16 posted lower jobless rates over-the-year, 8 recorded higher rates and 2 were unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of joblessness at 20.4 percent. On the other hand, Boston continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for 14 consecutive months, at 4.4 percent, unchanged from July. The largest over-the-year declines were reported in Detroit, 3.5 percentage points and New Orleans and Pittsburgh, both 1.3 percentage points each. The largest increases in joblessness were reported in Houston, 3.1 percentage points, and Gary 2.7 percentage points. The District of Columbia's rate at 8.4 percent was unchanged over-the-year.

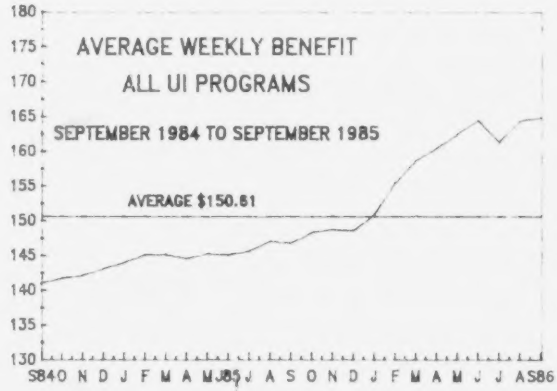
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SELECTED CITIES

CITY	AUGUST 1986	AUGUST 1985
1. Gary, IN	20.4	17.7
2. Cleveland, OH	11.7	12.6
3. Houston, TX	11.5	8.4
4. Birmingham, AL	11.3	9.3
5. New Orleans, LA	10.4	11.7
6. Dayton, OH	10.3	10.6
7. Buffalo, NY	9.9	9.4
8. Detroit, MI	9.9	13.4
9. Newark, NJ	8.9	8.8
10. Los Angeles, CA	8.8	8.0
11. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.6
12. St. Louis, MO	8.6	8.3
13. **DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	8.4	8.4
14. Cincinnati, OH	8.4	9.4
15. Miami, FL	7.9	8.7
16. Milwakee, WI	7.2	7.3
17. Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.5
18. New York, NY	6.9	7.7
19. Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	7.9
20. Dallas, TX	6.6	5.8
21. Columbus, OH	6.5	7.2
22. Baltimore, MD	6.4	6.4
23. Philadelphia, PA	5.8	6.7
24. San Francisco, CA	5.5	6.7
25. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	5.7
26. Boston, MA	4.4	4.5

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVTIES SEPTEMBER 1986

The benefit outlay for unemployment compensation from all sources in September, 1986 was $6.1 million. This outlay was only slightly (1.5 percent) above the level set in August this year. Claims taken in September amounted to 2,990 compared to 3,090 in the prior month. On the other hand, week compensated rose from 36,730 in August to 37,170 in September, accounting primarily for the slight increase in outlay in September. The average monthly outlay this calendar year through the third quarter is $6.2 million. Compared to, and with the exception of September, four months have been above, and four months have been below the outlay in the current month. The peak occurred in July (seasonal) and the valley in January.



The third quarter outlay was $19.0 million, compared to $18.5 million in the second quarter, and $18.2 million in the first quarter. Compared to the second quarter, the rise is attributable principally to the seasonal rise in claims and compensated weeks. The rise

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September1986

	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	% Change From August 1986	% Change From September 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,792	2,867	2,658	- 2.6	- 5.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,087	35,508	34,316	- 1.6	+ 5.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,813	33,471	32,139	+ 1.0	+ 5.2
Total Benefits Paid	$5,480,389	$5,409,877	$4,624,018	+ 1.3	+ 18.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.08	$161.63	$143.88	+ 0.3	+ 12.6
Number of First Payments	1,581	1,720	1,678	- 8.1	- 5.8
Number of Final Payments	934	943	839	- 1.0	+ 11.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,642	9,859	9,494	- 2.2	+ 1.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	130	168	126	+ 22.6	+ 3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,837	2,743	2,961	+ 3.4	- 4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,888	2,796	2,929	+ 3.3	- 1.4
Total Benefits Paid	$558,760	$542,121	$507,419	+ 3.1	+ 10.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.48	$193.89	$173.24	- 0.2	+ 11.7
Number of First Payments	125	147	134	- 15.0	- 6.7
Number of Final Payments	84	73	76	+ 15.1	+ 10.5
Total Beneficiaries	782	793	825	- 1.4	- 5.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	62	53	60	+ 17.0	+ 3.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	565	555	620	+ 1.8	- 8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	472	458	492	+ 3.1	- 4.1
Total Benefits Paid	$88,286	$84,590	$85,415	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.05	$184.69	$173.61	+ 1.3	+ 7.7
Number of First Payments	49	34	45	+ 44.1	+ 8.9
Number of Final Payments	27	29	20	- 6.9	+ 35.0
Total Beneficiaries	147	145	152	+ 1.4	- 3.3
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,984	3,088	2,844	- 3.4	+ 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,489	38,806	37,897	+ 1.8	+ 4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,173	36,725	35,560	+ 1.2	+ 4.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,127,435	$6,036,588	$5,216,852	+ 1.5	+ 17.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.84	$164.37	$146.71	+ 0.3	+ 12.4
Number of First Payments	1,755	1,901	1,857	- 7.7	- 5.5
Number of Final Payments	1,045	1,045	935	0.0	11.8
Total Beneficiaries	10,571	10,797	10,471	- 2.1	+ 1.0

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.

from the first quarter is more directly related to the rise in the average weekly benefit amount from $155 to $163, as compensated weeks fell from 117,400 in the first quarter 116,360 in the third.

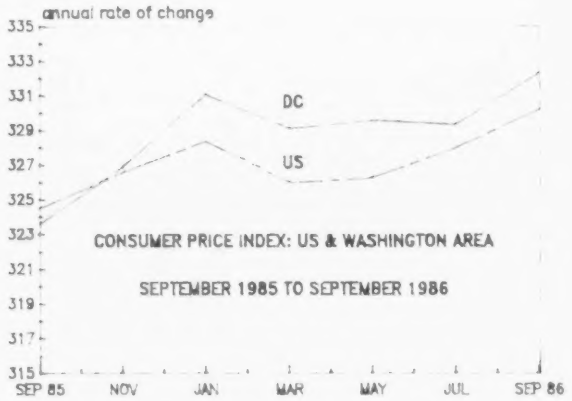
The cumulative outlay through the third quarter is $55.7 million--which is 16.6 percent above the $47.8 million spent through September in 1985. This rise occurred primarily due to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount from $145 to $160 for the respective periods. The maximum weekly benefit amount was changed by law from $206 to $250 effective last January, with a corresponding increase in the average weekly benefit amount in 1986. There were 347,555 weeks compensated in 1986, a rise of 18,900 from last year. The estimate of the increase in outlay attributed to the rise in the average weekly benefit amounted is $5.2 million, with $2.7 million because of the rise in the workload.

Nearly 91 percent of the outlay to date was made by the State U.I. Program.

THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.9 percent to 332.3 (1967=100), during the two months ended in September 1986. For the 12-month period ending in September, the CPI-U rose 2.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (the CPI-W) rose (1.3 percent) from July to September. The September level of 334.6 (1967=100) was 2.2 percent higher than in September 1985.

The 0.9 percent rise in the CPI-U from July to September follows an unusual decline of 0.1 percent in the preceding two-month period. A jump (10.6 percent) in the cost of apparel and upkeep set the forces in motion for the rise. Transportation was the only component registering a decline, a drop of 0.9 percent.



Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, prices between July and September increased at about the same pace. The U.S. City average was up 0.7 percent from July to September, while the local CPI-U increased 0.9 percent. Over-the-year, the national CPI-U was up 1.8 percent while the local CPI-U was up 2.7 percent. Over the two-month period, all major components (except transportation) posted increases both locally and nationally. The increases tended to be about equal, except apparel and upkeep which jumped by 10.6 percent locally, but only 4.4 percent nationally. This 6.2 percent difference was the primary reason for the local index increasing and, thus, outpacing the national increase. Over-the-year, the prices for housing, apparel and other goods and services increased faster locally while the prices for food and medical care increased more rapidly nationally. The cost of Transportation declined 3.1 percert locally compared to 5.5 percent nationally.

Food and Kindered Products showed the greatesc increased as weekly earnings rose $8.88. Weekly hours reflected a very slight decrease of 0.1 of an hour. Hourly earnings increased $0.26. The increase was due to overtime being worked in this industry.

The largest decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly earnings were down $6.22. Weekly hours decreased 0.2 hours. Hourly earnings were down $0.10 an hour. The decrease in Printing and Publishing was due to less overtime being worked.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing average weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1986 decreased $18.39. Average weekly hours dropped 0.7 hour. Average hourly earnings were down $0.29 an hour.

Food and Kindered Products showed the greatest increased as weekly earnings

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U

Expenditure Category	September 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	330.2	0.7	1.8
Washington Area	332.3	0.9	2.7
Food & Beverage	327.8	0.2	4.1
Housing	353.1	0.7	3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	237.5	10.6	1.5
Transportation	300.1	-0.9	-3.1
Medical Care	457.4	0.5	6.4
Entertainment	269.3	1.1	3.2
Other Goods & Services	351.0	2.2	6.8
Special Index:			
Energy b/	160.8	-1.2	-17.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division.

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

PLANNING GUIDE

Labor market information is essential in preparing affirmative action plans. As a service to employers, the Department provides labor force statistics. An update version of the Planning Guide is now available. Call or write:

Department of Employment Services
Labor Market Information Division
500 C Street N.W. (Suite 201)
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1639

JOB SERVICE

Employees

Holiday Helpers Hotline

724-5785

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	390.95	409.34	423.70	37.7	38.4	38.8	10.37	10.66	10.92
Durable Goods	332.99	364.19	375.87	38.1	39.5	40.2	8.74	9.22	9.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	445.01	445.54	400.51	46.5	46.8	44.7	9.57e/	9.52e/	8.96a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	415.17	416.33	387.98	41.6	41.8	41.1	9.98a/	9.96a/	9.44d/
Other Durable Goods	252.75	297.58	357.02	33.7	35.3	37.9	7.50	8.43e/	9.42a/
Non-durable Goods	448.72	449.17	467.74	37.3	37.4	37.6	12.03	12.01d/	12.44
Food & Kindred Products	477.63	468.75	597.91	38.8	38.9	38.5	12.31a/	12.05f/	15.53g/
Printing & Publishing	468.26	474.48	470.88	35.8	36.0	13.08	36.0	13.18a/	13.08a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	351.90	343.16	360.26	42.5	41.9	43.3	8.28a/	8.19a/	8.32a/

Total Production Workers	September'86	August '86	September'85
	36,900	36,900	39,600

a/ Overtime.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
e/ More business other than seasonal.
f/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help *YOU.* Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It works!

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
February, 1986

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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